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NO. 5890 P. 6

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Application No.: 10/646,306
Docket No.: UC0206USNA

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REMARKS

The following remarks are responsive to the Examiner's rejection in the Office Action dated April 9, 2007.

Status of the claims

The pending claims are 8-20. Claims 1-7 and 21-36 have been previously canceled in the Request for Continued Examination filed February 22, 2007. Claims 8-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,329,758 to Salam.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 8 and 16 have been amended to advance the prosecution by more distinctly setting forth that the radiation-sensing element is located outside the projected area of the radiation-emitting element. The amendments are fully supported in the present specification, specific reference is made to Fig.'s 6-10 and 15, in addition to page 16, lines 9-28, page 16, lines 32-39, page 17, lines 22-29, page 17 line 33 through page 18 line 2, and page 18, lines 13-22. Thus the "projected area" is the area in which incident light is directed. In Fig. 10, for example, incident light is shown by arrows 508, while indirect (or guided or reflected light) is shown by arrows in the reverse direction, impinging on sensing elements 1022 embedded in the body of the device 1000. No new matter has been introduced.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b): Claims 8-20

Claims 8-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,329,758 to Salam. This rejection is respectfully traversed, to the extent that the rejection is not rendered moot or otherwise overcome by the foregoing amendments.

Salam discloses an LED display matrix with cameras or photosensors to detect degradation in the performance of lamps within the display matrix, col. 1, lines 16-22, and col. 2, lines 11-15. As shown in Fig. 1, a camera functions as a light sensing unit (21), located within the projected area of the lamps. After initializing the display matrix, the camera can be removed, as initialization only requires periodic updating, col. 4, lines 17-27. Substitution of a photo cell for the camera is described in col. 5, lines 26-30. In an alternative embodiment, Salam teaches a structure for locating lamps on a tile, as exemplified by a 16 x 16 lamp tile, having a sensor (64) mounted within the projection area of the lamps, Fig. 5 and col. 11, line 35 through col. 12, line

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6. The photosensors of Salam are located within the projected area of the lamps, as illustrated in Fig.'s 1 and 5, and fall outside the bounds of the presently claimed invention.

Locating the camera or photosensors within the projected area of the lamps is a simple and effective method to measure lamp output, as taught by Salam. However, consumer electronic displays such as cell phones, computer monitors, personal digital assistants and televisions cannot always accommodate sensors located within the projected area of the lamps due to design limitations, operating environment or intended use. A novel solution to the performance monitoring of the display, without requiring location of radiation-sensing element within projection area, is set forth within the presently claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit, therefore, that Salam is not available as a § 102 reference against the amended claims under review, and respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn. Salam cannot reasonably be interpreted as anticipating at least amended claims 8 and 16, as camera or photosensors are located within the projected area outlined by the radiation-emitting elements. By extension, dependent claims 9-15 and 17-20 are likewise allowable as containing all the requirements of the allowable base claims 8 and 16, respectively.

Art of Record, Not Relied Upon

Applicants intend that the foregoing amendments address the prior art of record and not relied upon, i.e., Cok 6,320,325, Cok 7,064,733, and Cok 7,164,417. The amended claims address photosensors embedded in the device which receive indirect (reflected) light from pixels. Cok '325 requires a representative pixel and a photosensor dedicated to the representative pixel. Cok '733 requires that both the emissive layer 44 and the photosensor 50 have two electrodes apiece, and that some light emitted from layer 44 is directly absorbed by photosensor 50. Cok '417 appears to be a controller for a flat-panel display such as the one disclosed in Cok '733. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the amended claims are patentably distinct from Salam and three Cok references.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the above referenced application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance for the pending claims is earnestly requested.

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